Open Late Tonight

Store Will Be Closed All Day Monday, Dec. 25.

Dulin & Martin Co. 1215 FSt.&1214-18GSt.\(\bar{8}\)

Our Cakes and Ples are as good as any baked by the best home cook. Rich Fruit and Pound Finest Mince, Pumpkin and Cranberry Ples, each...... 25c.

Krafft's Bakery, and PA. AVE.



for the most prosperous season in our history and our best wishes for a very Merry

CHAS. E. HODGKIN.

Going Out of Business! New Year's Requisites

for men at closing out prices— Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery— everything to go without re-

M. & N. Luchs, 518 9th St. Next to Loan and Trust building.

OUR HOLIDAY

Dainty Japanese China Pitchers and Sugar Bowls will be presented with our compliments to all pur-chasers of 50c, worth of tea or coffee. Bring your tickets in. Get anything you want from this \$15,000 stock of fine crockery. Your inspection invited.

GREAT Atlantic & Pacific TEA CO., Main Store Cor. 7th and E Sts. Branches in all parts of city and markets.

\$6,500,000 in Bean Money.

More money is spent each year in Boston in buying baked beans than would buy the argest battleship in the United States navy. In 1904 the gross receipts of beans in Boston were more than 68,000 barrels. In each barrel are five bushels. The average price at which these were sold by the wholesalers was \$1.85 a bushel, and when these beans were sold again by retailers to their customers they brought an average of 12 cents a pound, or a grand total of \$6.598,272.

There are other places where beans are used, but they are not Boston beans, and can never be, unless the man who superintends their baking happens to have served an apprenticeship in some of the Boston So tremendous has the demand for baked

beans become in Boston that two companies have been formed whose business is to establishments. One of these companies uses an average of 4,000 quarts a week and the other 10,000, yet the beans that these companies bake are but a drop in the bucket compared with the consumption of

most remarkable feature of this re markable consumption of beans is that the demand is steadily increasing, and that 15,000 more barrels of beans were sold in Boston in 1904 than in 1903. There are seasons in which the demand for this staple is greater than others, notably the months from Thanksgiving to April.

Taking the receipts in Boston for 1904 of 68,732 barrels, that would give the num-

ber of bushels 343,660, or 10,997,120 quarts, weighing 21,994,240 pounds. Accepting as the population of Boston approximately 553,000, this would give each inhabitant, men and women, boys, girls and babies, an average of 37 quarts. These 37 quarts of beans would weigh 148 pounds.

Uncle Sam's Loose Change

All the money in the world now amounts to \$12,500,000,000, of which \$6,000,000,000 is in gold and more than \$3,000,000,000 is in silver. Of the gold nearly one-jourth and of the silver more than one-fifth is held by the United States, the amount in both cases being more than that held by any other na-

Bohemia's Game Industry.

From the London Globe. Some statistics just published of the game killed in Bohemia during the shooting season of 1904-5 show that picturesque country to be still a Nimrod's paradise. The red and fallow deer brought down numbered between 6,000 and 7,000 and the roe deer more than 22,000. There were 195 mountain sheep, 989 wild boar, 303,000 hares, 1,095,025 partridges, pheasants and rabbits about 100,000 each and quail 10,000, besides a few thousand capercalizie and black game. To these should be added 17 eapies and crows, 3,700 foxes, 185 otters, 519 badgers, 176,000 squirrels and martens, wea-

The Craze for Cheapness. From the Weekly Dispatch.

sels and polecats some thousands each.

The craze for cheapness means the killing off of industries in England because they cannot produce so cheaply as the foreigner. It means the decay of the small shopkeeper, who cannot compete with the big one. It means getting women to do the work of men because they will take less wages. It means the unemployed.

TO CUBE A COLD IN ONE DAY

WAS PROMINENT MEMBER OF LOCAL FRATERNITIES.

Funeral Services to Be Held Under Odd Fellow Auspices Monday

William P. Allan, one of the best-known men in fraternal circles in Washington. died last evening at his late residence, 522 6th street southeast, after a long and painful illness. He was an old resident of Washington, having moved here from Philadelphia in 1865. He was born in Illinois in 1839 and was sixty-six years old. For or two in materially improving the qualmore than twenty-five years he has been ity of tobacco grown in several sections employed at the shops of the Washington of the country. It has been at work on navy yard, for nearly all of that time being chief of the bureau of construction and

Mr. Allan had been prominently identified



Wm. P. Allan.

devoted most of his activity, however, to Odd Fellowship, being a member of Ma-ganenu Encampment, No. 4; Canton Wash-ington, No. 1, and Naomi Rebekah Lodge. No. 1. He was secretary of Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., and scribe of Maganenu Encampment, I. O. O. F., for nearly forty years, holding both positions at the time He first joined the order of Odd Fellows

in Philadelphia and was admitted to mem-bership in this jurisdiction by deposit of withdrawal card. He served as a member of the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., for a number of years and was elected grand master of that body in 1886. At the close of his term in 1887, he was elected grand secretary, which position he held until 1892, when he was elected a representative to the Sovernoon to the secretary of the secretary of the secretary. was elected a representative to the Sov-ereign Grand Ledge. He was continuously re-elected until 1904, when he declined another election, and was again elected grand secretary, which position he held until his final illness compelled him to give it up at the session of the Grand Lodge last July. Mr. Allan had a very large circle of warm and devoted friends.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., will meet this evening at Odd Fellow's Hall in special session, to take appropriate action on his death. Mr. Allan leaves three daughters, married, and living in this city, and two yards in Bath, Me.

The funeral will be held Monday afternoon from his late residence, and the in-terment will be at Congressional cemetery, where the Odd Fellows will hold services in the chapel.

The Aerial Rail Hoist. From Mines and Minerals.

The transference of mineral from the mine, underground to the mill on the surface, in many instances for a distance of several thousand feet, is usually accomplished in two distinct and separate operations-hoisting and hauling.

It would seem no easy task to improve upon the methods of hoisting, as employed in our modern, well-equipped mines, but as much cannot be said regarding the subsequent operation of horizontal transference or tramming from mine to mill. The difficulties attendant upon the usual methods employed, such as hand tramming and animal or mechanical haulage, are the following: Loss of time in transferring mineral from the hoisting to the hauling apparatus: extra labor necessary, and increased expense resulting therefrom.

The special and often peculiar conditions of the occurrence of mineral and the location of the mine must be largely deter-minative in the choice of methods to be employed in each case, and methods are often chosen which are apparently wholly inapplicable and expensive, yet, owing to a spe-cial adaptability, are warrantable, or of necessity chosen, due to practically insur-mountable local conditions of material, la-

bor, etc. The successful application of combina-tion hoisting and haulage apparatus, such as rope ways, to moderate vertical and horizontal distances, especially the former, has led to its application on a more ex-tensive scale. Increased height of lift, in shafts, has been attempted, and a certain degree of success has been attained

Toll of the Sea.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. While the perils of the sea will never be removed, it is comforting to know that they are not nearly so formidable as they once were. The recent English statistics of losses by wreck and other ocean disaster present assuring figures. They are valuable for the reason that the British flag flies over nearly half of the entire shipping ton nage of the world. The naked statement that 21,730 persons perished in the last fourteen years at sea and in rivers in ships registered in the united kingdom is sufficiently depressing; but a statistician in the London by an analysis of the data, comes to the conclusion that the risks of the sea are much less formidable than those of "any other of the so-called dangerous

The statistics cover the period from 1891 to 1904, inclusive. In 1891 the masters and seamen employed numbered 218,247. The lives lost aggregated 1,918, a percentage of .88, or 1 in 114. The writer observes that the report does not specifically declare, but implies that passengers are included in the implies, that passengers are included in the list, and that, inasmuch as a wreck rarely occurs which involves a large loss of life, the percentage named would scarcely be affected. In the whole fourteen years there has been a large increase in the number of men employed, but the percentage of death losses fell from .88, or 1 in 114, in 1891, to .46 in 1904, or 1 in 220. There has been an annual average decrease of 61 in the number of deaths during the period. While the vicissitudes of the sea introduce an element of uncertainty in the hope that the ocean voyage is being steadily shorn of its dangers, the figures show, so far as past experience can, that life on the deep is gradually growing safer.

Seamanship is improving; vessels are more stanchly constructed; safety devices are added constantly. Communication between a vessel in distress and other ships by wireless telegraphy is playing its impor-

tween a vessel in distress and other ships by wireless telegraphy is playing its impor-tant part in the rescue of threatened lives. The Chronicle writer notes also the patent sounding machine, Lord Kelvin's compass, improved speed measures, better methods of determining a ship's position, better lighting and submarine signaling, "by which a ship may be warned of the proxlighting and submarine signaling. "by which a ship may be warned of the proximity of land in the densest fog at a distance certainly of ten miles." The passing of the salling vessel has also contributed greatly to the safety of crews and passengers. Without the aid of steam dangerous situations arise at sea from which escape would be easy for a steamship, but impossible for a salling ship.

There is three feet of snow between Car-

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

It is certainly a painful sight for any lover of good tobacco to see a soulless machine with half a dozen good cigars in its glass mouth, calmly smoking them up and no one getting any benefit from it. Yet, thisis the sight frequently seen down in a little basement room of the Department of Agriculture, whene they are carrying on continuously experiments in the burning of tobacco leaf with a view to improving the

American crop. It may be said in passing that the de partment has succeeded in the past season the problem for years, but it is only within a short time that it has hit what it believes to be one of the secrets of producing a good tobacco. The questions of soil, climate and fertilizer had all been investiwith several leading fraternities, being a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F.; Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, F. A. A. M., and Superior Lodge, No. 27, K. of P. He same crop, cultivated and fertilized in the same way and grown on the same soil would show surprising divergencies of quality. Some of the leaf would burn evenly and easily without flaking or other unpleasant qualities. The plant next to it might absolutely refuse to burn at all. This has come to be known in the department as "asbestos leaf," and some of the scientists say they believe a pile of the leaves in the open would smolder and go out if they were soaked with kerosene and set fire to. It has been suggested, in fact, that by a careful selection of plants the government might raise a fireproof variety that would replace celulose packing in warships and be useful for a number of other purposes except smoking. purposes except smoking Breeding and Selection.

But to return to the question of breeding and selection with a view to making something beside fireproof cigars. It has been found that by selecting the good varieties from a tobacco field and protecting the seeds so that they would not be crossed with undesirable plants, that the average of the next year's planting could be im-oved so as to be hardly recognizable. It is has been done through much of Con-necticut, where there will be fields spotted over with seed bags and special patches of tobacco grown, in which all of the seedbearing plants will be protected. Of course there are a great many mistakes made and the farmers still waste a great deal of effort and get the good seeds confounded with the bad. But the movement is in the right direction, and the yield is steadily improving in quality.

When the samples are brought into the department, there is a small steam-heated

asement room where they are kept at a certain temperature and a certain degree of moisture, and made up as needed into cigars for testing. Sometimes the testing machine, which is merely a series of glass tubes with a vacuum produced by a jet of water, is made to smoke whole cigars, and their burning is noted. The seeds from the best plants are saved and used for the next year's crop. But as one of the large industries is the production of wrapper tobacco, the investigators have a method of burning the wrapper only. A to smoking. A good wrapper leaf will burn up completely, and in this way seeds are selected that will produce the very best results. As the case has stood heretofore, the farmers collected the seed at random, and wind and insects, the crop was "spotted" and the good and bad verieties were hops

Experiments With Foreign Seeds. The department has been experimenting largely with the introduction of foreign seeds, Cuban, Sumatra and Porto Rico being all tested in different parts of the country. Some of the results have been gratifying, but it is found that the qualities of the plant are modified considerably by environment, temperature, soil, fertiliza-tion and the like, and after a tobacco from a tropical country is settled here, it is frequently necessary to breed back and select types that keep the virtues of the parent plants and at the same time are good growers on alien soil. There have been some excellent results in Florida, careful selection will probably come up to the best Cuban. There are also experiments going on with sun-sheltered plants, and with the introduction of tobacco into parts of Texas, where heretofore cotton has been practically the only crop. The introduction of tobacco into Texas is expected to benefit the farmer financially by giving him a good alternative crop, and it will do a good dea to repair the ravages of the boll weevil where the pest has killed out the cotton

A VALUABLE TREE.

The Mahwa Tree of India That Produces Sugar.

From the National Druggist.

As a reliable commercial source of sugar the flowers of the Mahwa tree (Bassia latifolia) of India are being brought into notice. The following description of the tree and of the numerous products that it yields are from a translation of a lecture delivered by Prof. Voight before the Natural Science Society of Hamburg, Germany:

The Mahwa, as a nut-bearing tree, has been known for many ages. In the laws of Manu the priesthood of India are forbidden to indulge in madhvi, a flery Mquor made from the fruit, and in the "Collection of Indian Remedies," by Suruta, we are told that the tree yields a sugary paste, from which a fermented drink is made. It belongs to the sapotaceae (star apple family), the family to which belongs the very important gutta-percha tree of the Malay archipelago, and is found only in the northern border of India, where it grows clear to the foot of the mighty Himalayas. It grows from 50 to 65 feet high, and is one of the few deciduous trees or that region. Its blooming period lasts from the end of February till April. Quickly after the pollen is formed the whitish tubu-lar flowers swell to balls about as large as a cherry, which contain a large amount of invert sugar (honey). The flower tubes fall, covering the ground in the greatest profusion. They are eagerly gathered by the natives and eaten. A tree yields from 200 to 300 pounds of flowers, which, when dry, weigh about half as much, and occupy about one-fourth as much space.

The land is leased to the natives, and as

the region where it grows is of a poor and stony soil the tree constitutes an impor-tant source of food. The fruit is usually mixed with rice and thus eaten. The dried flowers have very much the taste and appearance of raisins. They are exported to Europe as a curiosity, and are also used as food for animals. Distillation yields a large percentage of spirits, which, diluted with water, makes "davu," a native whisky very much used. It comes on the market in oaken barrels, and is highly esteemed by Europeans, who claim that it equals the best whisky. Almost every village has its distillery. In the island of Carougo, just outside of Bombay, some 60,000 to 80,000 rupees are invested in stills alone.

Beside the flowers the seed are of considerable use. They contain a fat of butter-like consistency, which serves as a food stuff. It is called "mowra," and the crude stuff is known as "illipe," and is used by the Europeans largely for making candles, soaps, etc. The wood is very hard and lasting, and is much used for making the wheels of the native bullock carts."

From the St. Louis Republic. Texas, with nearly half a million beehives, claims to produce more honey than any other state, but a Texas contemporary is mistaken in saying that its good county of Bee is named for the busy insect which makes all this "sweetness long drawn out." The county was named for Bernard E. Bee, sr., of the noted South Carolina family of that name, who went to Texas at an early date and played an important part in its affairs during the period of the republic. By an odd coincidence of name its county seat, Beeville, is said to have a famous collection of hear but it is better because

TESTING TOBACCO AT THE AGRI- FORMATION OF CADET REGIMENT IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

> The centennial of the District schools has roused interest in the history of all its departments, but no history of the schools would be complete which did not give some account of the development of the High

The projector of this movement was Mr

Paul, first principal of the Central, who George Israel, who had had some military experience at Dickinson College, to organize a cadet corps. This was in the fall of 1882, the first year in the permanent Central building. With Mr. Israel as the first major of the battalion, two companies of about fifty boys each were organized, one (Comhfty boys each were organized, one (Company A, Capt. A. A. Smith) with uniforms and one (Company B, Capt. George H. Ayers) without uniforms. Fifty old Austrian rifles were secured, the companies alternating in their use. The boys made their first public appearance in May, 1883, when a picked company took part in a G. A. R. parade. Maj. F. A. Bates, U. S. A., retired, who had been acting as drill instructor, not being familiar with Upton's tacties, secured the assistance of Capt. Burton R. Ross of the Washington Light Infantry in preparing for this event. In September of hose of the Washington Light Infantry in preparing for this event. In September of the following year, 1883, Capt. Ross was regularly appointed instructor of the cadet corps, a place which he has since held. In 1885 the number of companies was increased to four, and then, in 1890, by the formation of companies in the other schools to six; to eight in 1892 and to ten in 1893. Numerous multic appreciate of caddictions of the schools of the six is the second of the schools of the schools of the schools of the schools. Numerous public appearances of cadets took place in its early days, notably in connection with the parade on February 21, 1885, at the time of the dedication of the Washington monument, and in the inaugural parade of the same year. In 1885 the first exhibition drill took place, and in 1888 the first competitive drill. For some years these competitive drills were held indoors, first in the Central Assembly Hall, and, as the interest increased in one of and, as the interest increased, in one of the theaters, the movements being, of course, confined to the "manual of arms." In 1894 the competitive drills began to be held outdoors, and are now regularly viewed by thousands of interested spectators. Pass to United States Service.

Scores of High School Cadets have gone nto the military and naval service of the United States government. At West Point they have generally held high rank, nor has a single Washington High School graduate ever been dropped from that institution. In the regular army and navy, in the marine corps and in the various Na-tional Guards, notably in the District of Columbia regiment, boys from the Washington high schools honorably acquitted themselves during the Spanish war. In the Philippines they have seen active service. In the march to the relief of Peking at the time of the Boxer uprising two high school graduates were severely wounded in the very thickest of the fighting.

It may be of interest to note the names

of those cadets who have each year held the highest rank in the organization and

	aptains who each year
have won the comp	etitive drill.
Year.	Winning
1884- Officer.	company. Captain.
1885-Maj. F. Sohon.	company, captain
1886-Maj. A. Stewart.	
1887-Mal. L. La Fetra	
1888-Mai, F. Fishbaci	
1890-Maj, F. Lawyer.	Duvall
1891-Lieut. Col. G. P.	Moore, F Edwards
1892-Maj, L. R. Reich	elderfer.AOgden
1893-Col. Reichelderfe	rtGShilling
1894-Col. F. Skinner.	
1805-Col. Wm. Shuste	rHTaussig
1896-Cel. J. G. Somme	rsFGapen
1897-Col. F. C. Danie	ls Smcot
1808-Col. H. F. Pipes	
1899—Col. Gunnell	
1900-Col. R. Adams	BChurchffi
1901—Col. C. E. Boesc	hShepard
	sRobinette
	vnFHuddleson
1994-Col, G. H. Hudd	elsonBKelly
1905-Col. A. W. Lybra	andFLinthieum

Should Treat Her With Deference and Help Her in Many Ways.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. In most families which have attained to middle age without greatly having passed it there is likely to be found at least one daughter whose school days are over, who has grown to womanhood, but who, without being required to contribute to the family support, continues to live with her parents until she leaves them in the ordinary course of events to be a wife. The daughter thus situated has an opportunity to promote the comfort and happiness of those about her. and especially of her mother, to whom she is nearest, such as in all her lifetime will

not probably recur. things been receiving everything and been returning very little. Her mother has cared for her during the needs and hazards of inleties of which none was made aware: makleast of all the beneficiary; watching, working, praying for her welfare. A little later the child is sent to school, and then through all the years which her education may oc-cupy she is the constant object of her mother's thoughts. If she is sick it is the mother who cares for her and suffers more than she, and always there are clothes to be made and mended and a score of little things to be done of no great importance singly, but amounting in the aggregate to a

In the case of the girl whom these lines have in view her parents have been able, though not, perhaps, without some self-deprivation, to give her all the advantages which the public school curriculum affords She has gone through the high and normal schools and, armed with her teacher's certificate, she is equipped as well as may be for that battle of life into which her parents trust she may not be required to en-ter. Now she is at home and unemployed. The cessation of her studies has left her with plenty of leisure, for the intentions which are formed for continually to study this or that are only exceptionally executed, and now what use shall she make of the time at her disposal and what are her duties toward the mother who thus far has brought her safely on life's journey?

That duty may be summed up in a single word: It is to be helpful. But she cannot be helpful in all that the word implies un-less her attitude in many other respects is right. Affectionate she must be, of course, but that is not enough, for it strangely happens that an entirely sincere affection is compatible with conduct which is a pang to the motherly heart and a stumbling block the motherly heart and a stumbling block in the maternal path. This grown-up daughter, who wishes to do her full duty and to leave a happy memory behind her when she goes away, needs to be thoughtful and considerate and respectful, and, above all things, unselfish. Too many young people when they have reached the adult ago imagine that there is no more for them to learn and that they have attained to beights. learn, and that they have attained to heights of superiority from which they can look down upon their elders.

There are some girls like that. They are inclined to patronize their mothers or even to blush for what they regard as their mothers' deficiencies. They may be sure that there's some kind of rod in pickle for them. The right-minded girl treats her mother with the deference which is her due, both on the ground of seniority and relationship, and tries to think of ways in which she can be of assistance. She does not meet each request for service with an excuse or constantly give the preference to her own inclination. She finds a real pleasure in being useful and in making some return for the devotion of which all her life she has been the object. And she does this not as a duty, but out of the fullness of a loving heart. There are some girls like that. They are

oving heart.
But it is a duty all the same.

London Strap Hangers in Revolt. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To certain American institutions the Eng lishman takes kindly. There is, however, one abuse introduced into London by the "American invasion" to which the people not only object but against which they are preparing vigorously to fight. This is the overcrowding of cars on the new Yerkes system. The "strap hangers" are in full revolt. They will have seats or know the reason why. After the English fashion this movement has been of slow growth. It began, of course, with innumerable "kicks" by individual Londoners and a flood of letters to the Times. Then came organisation and now is promised an appeal to the courts.

WM. P. ALLAN DEAD MACHINE SMOKING THE MILITARY SPIRIT STEEL PLANT IN VIEW

MCKEESPORT COMPANY TO ESTAB-LISH BRANCH HERE.

Will Be Located Near Giesboro Point and Will Manufacture Projectiles Only.

A branch plant of the Firth Sterling Steel Company of McKeesport, Pa., is to be established near Giesboro Point, on the south side of the Eastern branch. This will be in addition to its Demmier plant, and will be used in the manufacture of steel projectiles for the navy. The company is the principal contractor for supplying the navy with projectiles, and owing to the increase in its business and the pressure upon its plant in the steel-making district near Pittsburg, it has been decided to branch out and locate another plant elsewhere. The choice fell upon this city, and the preliminary steps have been taken to establish a large steel manufacturing establishment in the vicinity of this city.

A deed was recorded Thursday last by which Henrietta Brent Helskell and her husband transferred to the Firth Sterling Steel Company about seventy-one acres of land, located just south of what is known as Geisboro point, and extending from the river front back to the Alexandria branch of the Baltimore and Ohio ra'lroad. No consideration is mentioned in the deed except, of course, a nominal one. It is stated that the company expects to acquire in that locality at least three hundred acres, but thus far the only deed that has been recorded is the one mentioned above.

Advantages Afforded.

In addition to the transportation facilities afforded by the river, there is the railroad, and also convenience of access to the Indian Head proving grounds, where experiments with guns and projectiles are carried on in behalf of the navy. It is not intended to manufacture at the proposed plant in this city anything but projectiles. It is the understanding that as soon as the plans of the company in regard to the plant near this city are completed that the erection of the necessary buildings will be begun. The importance of this action on the part of such an extensive manufacturing concern in locating near this city is appreciated as of benefit to the business interests of the city, as it will add to the population and increase the amount of money that will be in circulation. The locality chosen is especially favorable for the development of such an enterprise as there is an abundance of land terprise, as there is an abundance of land, and all that is needed is something that will serve to draw the people there. The extensive grounds of the St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum are to the east, while the city system of street cars now run to Congress Heights, which lies still nearer to the property than the insane asylum. Some distance to the south are the grounds which have been acquired for the purpose of locating the city poor almshouse when the neces-sary buildings are provided.

Welcomed by District.

J. R. Rose, representing the Firth-Sterling Steel Company of Pittsburg, called upon Commissioner Macfarland last week, before concluding the purchase of the land on which the company proposes to erect a plant at Giesboro Point, and, explaining the plan, asked what the attitude of the District government would be. Commissioner Macfarland replied that the District government would welcome any manufacturing enterprise, especially one of that character, and which would erect its plant away from the residence sections. Commissioner Macfarland asked Mr. Rose what arrangements the company would make to comply with the smoke law, and Mr. Rose said that it would fully meet the requirements of that law, which he had examined, explaining that the very process of manufacture consumed the carbon in the fuel and prevented the emission of dense black or gray smoke.

Teaching and Text Books. From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The address of Associate Superintendent A. S. Higgins to the Brooklyn principals last week revealed the teacher of experience. Mr. Higgins put his hand on several of the weak spots of the schools as no outsider could have done. And especially he stood up for the despised textbook. Under the present practice the teachers write upon the board the particular things out of the textbooks which they wish the pupils to learn. Then the pupil copies the text from the board, carries it home and learns it over night. If the boy has copied straight he may learn the particular thing required. the board mean, however, or if he copies them carelessly, his lesson for the next day is spoiled and he is thrown behind in the struction must be. Mr. Higgins insists that teach children where to find things in books and how to learn them from the text. If the child does not acquire this habit the child does not acquire this habit in school he will be unable to use books afterward and his growth in mature life will be restricted by that lack. Mr. Higgins' protest against large school houses should be read carefully in the board of education, as well as heeded by the principals. He insists that a man cannot be an effective principal ever a school of more than 1999. principal over a school of more than 1,000 superintendent, but he cannot be a prin because he cannot maintain personal rela-tions with all the children in his building. The chief thing in education is personality and the inspiration which comes from personality. The outcry against the feminization of the schools is because the pupils cannot come in close personal contact with mentageners. It is had appared by the contract of the contract with mentageners. teachers. It is bad enough not to have any

King Christian's Christmas.

worse when the schools are so big that

worse when the schools are so big that the principal is some mysterious figure in the background instead of the personal friend which he should become to every child at some stage of the child's progress

From the Woman's Home Companion. At Christmas, above all other seasons. good King Christian of Denmark, the doyen of Europe's rulers, loves to gather around him as many as possible of his numerous children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The celebration begins on Christmas eve, when the king heads a long procession into the knights' hall of the Amailenbory palace, at Copenhagen. The hall is ablaze with splendor and in the center stands a tree hung with silver chains and gilt ornaments, fairly staggering under and glit ornaments, fairly staggering under its load of Christmas lights. Around the walls are arranged tables piled high with presents for everybody. The younger folks dance around the tree until the aged monarch feels that it is growing near to his bedtime, and then begins the distribution of the presents.

A Warning Signal to Parents. From Leslie's Weekly.

A warning signal for all parents and college authorities lifts itself from the grave of the gifted young student who came to her death by drowning at one of our well-The circumstances indicate that it was a case of self-destruction, although that is not wholly clear. It is certain that the girl was a victim of melancholia, induced by homesickness, and that she had pleaded with both her teachers and her parents to be allowed to return home. It was her freshman year and her first long absence from her mother's side. From a letter found in her room it appears that the girl's mind had become so affected by her loneliness and home-longings that she had resolved to make an end of life. The story is

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de9,14,16,18,23

THE YELLOW BIRCH WITHE. Of Use in the Backwoods From the Cradle to the Grave.

Otls (Me.) Cor. New York Sun. "Before the days of cheap twine and cheap wire on spools," said Bill Remick, "when a farmer or a woodsman wanted to fasten anything so that it would be there when he called the next time he used a withe. I suppose that most of the rail fences used by the first settlers in Maine were held in place with yellow birch withes.

"I have seen them used to bale hay, and tie up bags of grain, and splice cart tongues, and keep grindstones from leaping out of frames, and to tie out calves while feeding, and to fasten the hames of work horses about the collars, and to hinge the swinging part of a threshing flail to the handle, and to bind on loads of wood and potatoes and apples and hay when they were taken to "Fifty years ago a bundle of withes was

as necessary at a funeral as a dead body. All coffins were made by the local carpenters then, without paint or varnish. Such articles as beckets were unknown. "Instead of having silver-mounted han-dles, a bundle of stout withes was twisted about the coffin near the head and near the

foot, and when the bearers were ready to proceed they took a firm hold of the withes and went along. Last spring when I was digging for a den of young foxes in the old Mariaville burying ground I came upon a rotten coffin that had been wrapped in birch withes for more than seventy-five years. The ash boards crumbled at the touch of my spade. The coffin plate had rusted so that I could not make out any name. But those coiled and twisted limbs of sapling yellow birch were still strong enough to hold a yoke of oxen. "Its seems as if those old chaps who cleared up farms for us and then impoverished the soil so it would grow no crops were associated pretty intimately with withes from the time they came into the world until they quit it for good. The hood of the cradle was made from yellow birch

limbs woven in basket work.
"The first time and every went wrong he received an application of yellow birch in the place where yellow birch did most good. From early manhood to old age withes were the most useful and the when death stepped in and wound up the business a sheaf of birth withes enwrapped the coffin and held it in shape until all inside had turned to dust."

Fruits and Nuts.

From the Chicago Chronicle. England is not the land of fads and fancles and it is surprising to read in recent dispatches from London that some of the foremost people in that city have become nut eaters.

Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Beresford head the list, and the Earl of Buchan and Neville Lytton are late converts to this diet. They were all originally vegetarians, but they have now discarded all food except fruits and nuts, and nuts alone, served hot and cold, constitute the principal course of the dinner, it is said, at many lordly mansions, "Oh! if the unemployed only knew," exclaimed a London nut eater rerecently, "that they could live luxuriously on 2 or 3 cents a day on the finest food in the world and that it could be varied so much that there would be no monotony of dishes!"

a comparative table of the nutriment con-tained in nuts and meats, and these are some of the percentages: Pine kernels, 95; brazil nuts, 94; chestnuts, 89; walnuts, 88; almonds, 87; pork, 61; mutton, 84; chicken, 85; veal, 29, and beef, 28.

Vegetarianism has many respectable devotees in every community, but perhaps there is not a reputable physician in the world who would not say that this fruit and nut diet was an absurdity. They would give two reasons for saying so. The first is that nuts are extremely indigestible and for the most part pass out of the body in the same condition in which they enter it. They are often said to promote digestion, and to some extent this is true. digestion, and to some extent this is true, but they promote digestion for the very reason that they are not digested themcther food, just as cheese, mustard seed, fig seed and even bird shot do, by keeping it distributed and accessible to the gastric Another reason for this opinion would be

that nutriment in a greatly concentrated form is almost as useless in the stomach as so much sand. The stomach is a highly elastic pouch and no matter how much nutriment is put into it, healthy digestion is impossible until the stomach is distended. It must be measurably full before the gas-tric juice is secreted. Food which is 85 per cent nutriment is useless, because if swallowed in quantities large enough to distend the stomach it would produce overnourishment and disease,

nourishment and disease.

Of course, as soon as any one fixes up a nice theory in regard to diet some one comes along with an experience which overturns it. Antecedently it would have been regarded as absurd to suppose that a man could live and thrive on rice, but the Japanese and Chinese have shown that he can do so. In like manner there are even in this country converts to fruits and nuts whose experience would seem to prove that they are the only proper food for man. The trouble with the fruits and nuts diet is that it has never been demonstrated to be beneficial on the large scale that a rice diet has been. The human body has so many eccentricities that there is nothing so wild and ridiculous in the line of diet or of cures that it has not had its advocates and its triumphs.

Students as Newspaper Readers.

A professor in Northwestern University has laid it down as an imperative rule for the students in his classes that they shall read the newspapers every day and thus acquaint themselves with current events.

MYSTERIOUS MAN OF LETTERS Englishman Who Has Taken Up His

Residence on Island of Bouton. From Lloyd's News. Latest mails from Celebes, in the Eastern Archipelago, tell of the advent of a mysterious Englishman, who has taken up his

residence on the Island of Bouton. Early in July arrived in a sailing boat a bronzed, broad-chested stranger, accompanied by a little fair-haired dwarf, apparently his servant. According to the story told by the agent of a wealthy merchant of Macassar, the two white men proceeded to build a large log house, the interior of which they painted a brilliant scarlet. Over the threshold, flanked by union jacks, they raised a gigantic wooden shield, bearing a portrait of the master of the house seated at the apex of a pyramid, around the base of which crowds of pygmies groveled, looking upward with expressions of bewilder. ment and awe. Beneath this wonderful de-

vice was a mysterious inscription: "I am a M. O. L." Hundreds of natives came to look at the "funny white men," but the master repelled their curiosity, brandishing a couple of revolvers. The quaint shield roused the admiration and curiosity of all, and stories were told by the superstitious of dark deeds done at midnight in the house of the strange white man.

One native, more educated than his brothers, read the inscription beneath the shield, and the word went forth that the big white man was a new god, named Amol, and that the dwarf was his attendant priest. This story was readily believed because of the hundreds of sheets of white paper which Amol daily covered with mysterious writ-ings, believed by the natives to be charms

against disease.
For six months the Englishmen lived on the stores they had brought with them. Then the dwarf set sail for Macassar to lay in a new supply. He told a curious tale

about his employer.

Amol, he said, had told him that he was reatest English novelist alive the English people were fools, and did not appreciate good work. Cheap journalism and upstart publishers combined to stiffe men of letters. He was himself a man of letters, although no one would believe it. For years he had been unwillingly compelled For years he had been unwillingly compelled to prostitute his genius that he might live. But at last a rich lady, who had hoped that he would marry her, died of a broken heart, bequeathing him her fortune. Forthwith he shook the dust of London of his feet, leaving behind him, he hoped forever, his unappreciative native land.

LONDON'S SUPREME PROBLEM.

At Millbank, London, on the Middlesex

Physical Degeneracy That Has Come About Through Unrelieved Poverty. From Everybody's Magazine.

side of the Thames, half a mile above the parliament buildings, is a group of substantial flat houses built and owned by the London county council. The architecture is good, air and light are provided for, the courts between are paved with asphalt, everything is clean, well-ordered, quiet, eminently respectable. In front is a little strip of park where the children play. On Sunday, July 2, at noon, there came through one of the asphalt courts a young man, & Httle boy and a young woman carrying a baby. They were dreadful to look upon, all of them clothed in dropping rags, emaciated, tallowy and unclean. The woman had a vacant face and next to no chin; the man had sloping shoulders, one higher than the other, and stooped. The boy reproduced and exaggerated the physical defects of the man and the woman. The man slowly led the way down the court, singing. I have never known a thing more grotesque and horrible. He was singing "Rock of Ages," not to the inappropriate air of Abtis to which it is usually sung in America, but to the tune used in the churches of England. It was not that his voice was feeble, or wailing, or pathetic. What struck every at-tentive listener with a kind of horror was that it was not the voice of a human being. They walked very slowly down the court and looked up at the windows. Two or three were opened and some halfpence were thrown out, perhaps five. And thus, sing-ing in this frightful fashion, they took their rags and their misery out of sight.

They were the problem of London, those four, and they stood before the best answer

Eastern Farms Rich. From the Household Companion

that London has yet been able to make

The fact of the superior productiveness of eastern farms is an old story in the older parts of the country, but some of the western editors seem to have just discovered the situation. With an air of something like surprise they have been calling their readers' attention to the higher average yields per acre for corn, oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes of insignificant little New England, as compared with the per acre crops of the prairie states and of the great grain belt.

The discovery should suggest a useful

lesson to the westerner along the line of diversified farming and more attention to detail, the secrets of the Yankee success in beating the prairie farmers at their own

Congressional Library to Be Closed Monday.

The Library of Congress will be closed at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon for the day. The building and reading rooms will be open tomorrow from 2 to 10 p.m., and will be closed all day Monday.

Everybody Uses Them. There is probably no remedy so universally used

as Stuart's Tablets, because it is not only the sick and ailing, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation People who enjoy fair health take Stuart's Tab-

they want to keep well. Prevention is better than cure, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do both-thef prevent indigestion and remove it where it exists.

The regular use of one or two of them after meals